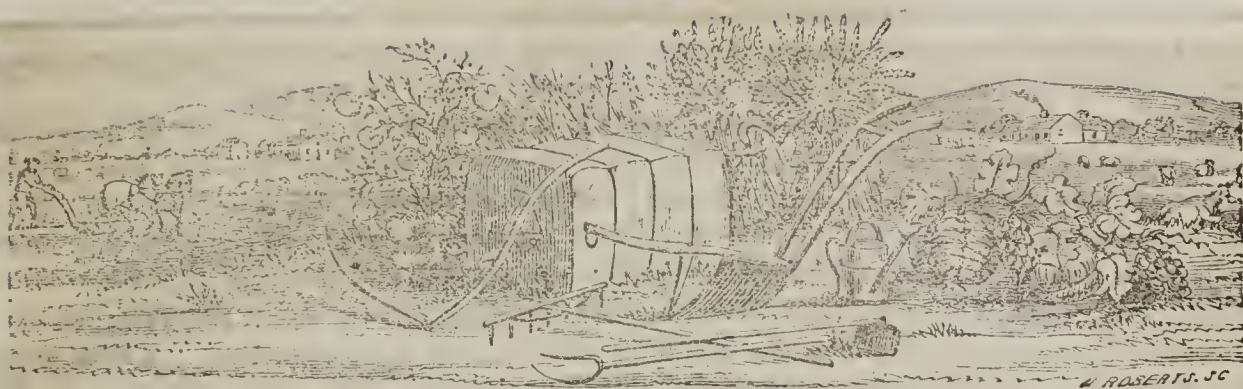


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# THE FARMER AND PLANTER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.

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## A Chapter on Fish, Fish Ponds and Artificial Fish Breeding.

BY JOHN BACHMAN.

(Concluded from Page 39.)

Our readers will, we trust, require very little farther instruction in regard to the manner of supplying a fish pond, and no farther than an enumeration of the species of fish to be introduced with a prospect of success. We have only space to give the following brief instructions:

1st. *The water to supply the Pond and the size of the latter.*—Let it be a running stream. If the water in the pond becomes stagnant, the flavor of the fish will be sensibly affected, and a miasma might be created injurious to the health

of the neighborhood. We were, however, informed by persons owning saw mills on the many head waters of the Edisto River, that the health of their several neighborhoods was not affected by their mill ponds, and we have had personal experience of the health of the inhabitants of Graniteville and Vaucluse, who reside in the vicinity of the mill ponds necessary to the factories. Clear water and running streams are seldom if ever productive of fevers. This, however, being not an important matter, we must leave to the judgment of the planters and of their physicians. A small stream will answer the purpose of a fish pond; a large one causes many species of fish to thrive better, but it requires an additional precaution in building a solid dam not subject to be broken by heavy floods. The ponds may consist of from one to five or six acres. Large waters afford most nourishment. We have, however, seen a pond at Woodstock, 16 miles from Charleston, and another at Col. Bull's, in St. Andrew's Parish; neither of them appeared to cover more than a quarter of an acre, which contained very fine Trout, Bream, and other fish that received no artificial feeding in either place.

2nd. *The materials and the mode of constructing the Dams, and the plants for the protection of the Eggs and Fry.*—The experience of our Southern planters and farmers will be their best guides under the first head. We would suggest that a solid trunk, of a foot at least in diameter, be placed near the bottom of the dams to drain off the water at intervals of two or three years, to enable the proprietor to select the fishes best adapted to the pond—to



clear out superfluous ones, and to apply the sediment of the pond to agricultural purposes. Let this be done in winter, when the spawning process will not be affected. Let the sluiceway above be very wide and solidly built, and let the dam be two or three feet higher than the sluiceway, so that it will not be injured by freshets. We presume that nine-tenths of the large fishes in reserves and mill ponds, escape over the dams during freshets. This may be easily ascertained by examining the streams and canals below, after the flood has subsided. We would advise that the pond be divided into two or three departments, for reasons which we will shew presently, and that the different dams be constructed on the same plan. Let the gate-way above, through which the water is constantly passing, be carefully constructed with wires, three to the inch, which will retain the fishes whilst the waters are escaping. The dam should be broad at the base, with a surface of at least six feet, slightly rounded, so as to throw the rain into the pond. No trees or shrubs should be planted on it. It should be sodded over with some binding grasses; we give the preference to the seedless variety of the Bermuda Grass. We leave the ornamenting of the ponds to the taste and pecuniary resources of the individuals; our observations are intended to be restricted to that which is practicable and profitable. Whilst the lower part of the ponds should be preserved as an open sheet of water, the sides and upper parts should be planted with various broad-leaved floating plants, interspersed with water grasses. In the deepest parts, the large Yellow Pond Lilly (*Cyamus luteus*), should be planted, or the fresh gathered seeds be thrown into the water; where it is shallower, the White Pond Lilly (*Nymphaea odorata*), the Whampee (*Pontetoria cordata*), or either of the species of the Arrow Head (*Sagittaria*). These, and other broad-leaved water plants that might be named, would not only be ornamental, but essential to the preservation of the eggs of some species of fishes that deposit them, not in beds, but on the stalks of plants and grasses; and here, also, the young will be supplied with suitable food, such as minute shell fish, crustacea, and water insects that swarm around the plants; and where they will, also, be protected against larger fishes, since all of them, even the perches, will devour the young fry. The land on the sides of the ponds should be planted with shade trees, and seeded down with grass seeds to preserve the ponds from being filled with earth during freshets. These will attract various but-

terflies, moths, grasshoppers and other insects, to serve as food for the fish.

3rd. *Native fishes that could be successfully and profitably introduced into the Fish Pond—Valuable species that might be Imported—Those that should be Rejected.*—We recommend that a few species only and, those of the choicest kinds, be introduced into the upper pond (in case there should be only two divisions). These should consist of: 1. The Copper-Nose or Blue Bream (*Pomati inciosr*), the Red-Bellied Perch (*Pemotis rubricauda*), the Goggle-Eye (*Pomotis he xacathus*), the White Perch (*Labrax Americanus*), the common Perch or Sun fish (*Pomotis vulgaris*), the Mawmouth (*Centrarchus gulosus*), the Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*), and the Carp and Tench, if they can be procured. The White Perch is a fine pan fish. Professor Holbrook informs us that he received it from Georgetown, through the agency of Dr. Sparkman, and from Dr. Cheves, from St. Matthews Parish. Although we were unsuccessful in our attempts at rearing it in a Northern pond, this is no positive evidence that it will not succeed with us. The Yellow Perch was the most valuable of all those with which our pond at the North was stocked. It is easily transported, being very tenacious of life. The late Dr. Mitchel, of New York, has stated in his writing, that he transported it in an open wagon for 40 miles without once changing the water, and that by this means several ponds in New York were stocked with this species. It is found in the ponds in some parts of the interior of Carolina, and was sent from St. Matthews Parish. It is more carnivorous than the other species of Perch; all of them, however, having that propensity, although in a lesser degree. The foreign fishes we would recommend as of sufficient value to be imported, are: The common Carp and the Tench. The Carp is supposed to have been originally received in Spain from China. It found its way through Germany into England in 1496, and is bred in ponds. It thrives best in still waters, and on soft, marly or muddy bottoms. It is not carnivorous in its habits, having no teeth in the jaws, but only in the pharynx. Carps are fed and fattened like pigs. They have been known to weigh 19½ pounds, but are said to be best flavored at about 8 pounds weight. They are much sought after in Germany and France. We have often eaten of them as well as of the Tench, and considered them both excellent fish. They are very prolific, breeding more freely in ponds than in rivers. Block found six hundred thousand ova in the roe of a female Carp of 9



pounds weight; and Schneider, seven hundred thousand in a fish of ten pounds weight. The climates of Scotland and Russia are too cold for the Carp, but it thrives well in England, and still better in the South of Europe. The Tench is another of those useful fresh-water fishes, selected in Europe as stock for ornamental waters. It is valued for the goodness of its flesh, and the ease with which it can be preserved and fattened. It weighs from 10 to 15 pounds. It is very prolific. Block found three hundred thousand ova in a fish of four pounds weight. The Carp has, according to Dr. DeKay, been imported from France by Henry Robinson, Esq., and exists in his pond in the vicinity of Newburg, N. Y.; from whence it was carried to the Hudson River, where it now is occasionally caught. We have no doubt that either of these species, so very tenacious of life, could be imported into our Southern States in one of our Steamers either from Europe or New York, without requiring more than one change of water on the passage. It has been proved that the Tench is able to breathe when the quantity of oxygen is reduced to the five thousandth part of the bulk of water. A single pair of each of these fine domesticated species, would, in a few years, be able to stock all the fish ponds and rivers of the Southern States.

We have no doubt that both the Carp and Tench would succeed fully as well with us, as in the most favorable parts of Southern Europe.\* In the lower pond we have only a single fish

\*We will here give a hint to the lovers of the sport of Trout fishing in Carolina and Georgia, for which they ought to thank us. Their bait fish, the Minnows and Stone-rollers, have become almost as scarce as the Trout. They have now often to send five miles, and waste half of a day in procuring a few small fish, which are with difficulty preserved alive; and many a keen disciple of Walton returns home disappointed because his "bait was out." We advise them to construct a circular pond of from 30 to 100 feet in diameter, fed by a small perpetual stream, and to throw up a small island in the center, which gradually sloping off into the pond, must be planted on its edges with pond lillies and water grasses, where the fish will deposit their eggs. Place a railing around the outer circle where the water is deepest, say 4 or 5 feet. Introduce a dozen Gold Fish (*Cyprinus auratus*), in the water to multiply. These will, in time, afford an abundance of bait. They are as tenacious of life as an Eel. They can be kept alive on the hook for many hours. The large fish will let all other species pass, and dart at the Gold Fish. They attain 5 inches in length in a year—and become ten inches long. They are served up on the tables of the Chinese as food. We recently saw in a couple of tanks in Charleston, not eight feet in diameter, a large number of Gold Fish; and the proprietor, Mr. Simons, informed us that he had raised a thousand young ones. They are also bred in several other places in the city.

to recommend as admirably adapted to all the purposes of a productive fish pond. We refer to what is familiarly called in Carolina the fresh water Trout (*Grystes salmoides*). It should be observed that this very superior fish is not a true Trout, but is more nearly related to the Bass. It occupies a genus by itself, to which it is fully entitled. It is carnivorous to a certain extent, feeding on fish; but we have found its stomach distended with Cray fish, Dragon flies (*Libellula*), and other insects, and a number of crustacea, and minute shell fish. We, however, recommend its being kept separate from the Perch pond, as the last individual we examined had among the contents of its stomach, not only a number of insects, fresh-water Shrimp and Cray fish but a whole Perch of the species figured by Holbrook as *Centrarchus irideus*. The true Trout (*Salmo*), are all natives of cold climates. We have in the Northern parts of our continent, including the shores of the Pacific and Atlantic, thirty-seven species that are described; one only, the Brook Trout, is found South of Pennsylvania, and exists only in the cold stream issuing from the highest mountains of our Southern States. Our salt-water Trout or the Weak-fish of the ocean (*Otolithus regalis*), the sea Trout or deep water Trout (*Otolithus thalapimus*), the Bastard Trout (*Otolithus nothus*), and the so called Salmon Trout (*Otolithus carolinensis*), all existing in the salt-water near Charleston, are also called Trout; and indeed resemble the Trout more nearly than the present species, but they are by their organization far removed from the true Trout. Our's is an exclusively Southern fresh-water fish, not existing North of Virginia. We have eaten it at all seasons of the year, and considered it the finest flavored fresh-water fish in the Atlantic States, with the exception of the Brook Trout. We have, indeed, at certain seasons, preferred it to the Brook Trout. It is also a larger and more accessible fish, and more successfully raised in ponds.

We would reject from the fish pond every species of Cat-fish. The Gar fish (*Lepidosteus*), our low country Mud-fish (*Amia calva*), whose strength and weight of seven pounds deal destruction with hooks, lines and fishing rods, and who, like the Frenchman's fox, is good for nothing after he is caught; and last, though not least, our Jack fish (*Esox*), who is so nearly related to the Northern Pickerel, that it usually has been mistaken for the same species. It is figured by Holbrook, and we leave him to select a name and describe it. It is a smaller fish



than the Northern Pickerel, as we have not found any specimen from the South, weighing above  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds; the head also is proportionably longer in the Southern than in the Northern species.

In the Trout pond we would place any quantity of our smaller species of Minnows, Silver Fish, &c., that go under various queer names; to which might be added the species of Perch called *Centrarchus videus*, which may always be known by a large dusky spot on the dorsal fin; all these may serve as food for our Trout. We observed when the seine had been hauled in our small ponds, one of the species of Sucker, (*Catostomus oblongus*), that multiplies rapidly; these when young, would also afford sustenance to the so called Trout.

Some idea may be formed of the endless confusion that has crept into our nomenclature, by giving different names to the same species in different localities, by enumerating these applied to our Trout. It was named by Smith in his notice of Virginica "White Salmon"—in Carolina, it is called "Trout"—in DeKay's report, it is set down as the "Growler"—in the South West, it goes by the name of "Green Bass"—and, if we are not much mistaken in our conjectures, the "James River Chub," weighing 15 pounds, alluded to in a sensible article on fish ponds, that appeared in the "Pendleton Farmer," all refer to one and the same species. We know of no Chub in America among the thirty-eight described species, that weighs even the fourth of "fifteen pounds." Our Trout is sometimes found of that weight, and even heavier; but we would prefer using it when it has attained to the weight of between 2 and 4 pounds. Very large fishes are like old swine, less tender and more expensive feeding than those that are younger.

In the higher mountains of our Southern States, where the Brook or Speckled Trout exists, fish ponds might be constructed exclusively for this small representative of the Salmon family. In this case, however, the stream which supplies the pond should not be obstructed, as the Trout runs up these streams in autumn for the purpose of depositing its spawn. The hotels kept for the accommodation of summer travellers, could be easily supplied by this means with that delicious little fish, the Brook Trout.

At Heidelberg, and several other parts of Germany, Trout ponds are held in high estimation. The fishes are fed and served up as a

choice dish to travellers. We, many years since, saw a small enclosure of water at the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem, Pa., where the Trout caught in the neighboring streams, were placed in this pond to be fed and served up on the tables of the visitors.

4th. *What mode can be recommended as the most likely to be successful in stocking a Fish Pond.*—Those who have read the process of transplanting fishes by spawn, as given us in the little work above alluded to, might be induced to suppose that the spawn of fishes could, by this means, be successfully, and with great facility, transported to any distance. We have, however, in the investigation of other subjects in physiology, and in endeavoring to account for some strange phenomena in nature, had considerable experience in the examination of this process, from time to time, during the last fifty years. The following difficulties ought not to be overlooked: The ova and the milt must both be in a matured state, or they will certainly be unproductive. To draw a seine through a pond, and then cut out the spawn and milt from the captured fish, where neither the male or female spawn had arrived at perfect maturity, would be about as successful as extracting a soft egg from a hen, and submitting it to the hatching process, under the expectation of its producing a chicken. The milt of the male is hard, and only becomes fluid at the spawning time. In order to be successful, both the male and female fish must be caught in the very act of spawning. This can easily be accomplished with some species, such as the Salmon and the Carp, who allow a near approach, when under this operation; but we know from experience that both our Trout and Perch are wary and wild on such occasions, and dart off even at the moving of a hand. When the spawn is to be conveyed to any distance in vessels of water, the water is apt to become stagnant, and the eggs are rendered unproductive. We believe it was from some such cause that the experiment made to stock the waters of Australia with Salmon, proved a failure. Packing the eggs in boxes containing gravel, and the eggs merely kept moist and cool, might answer the purpose with Salmon and other species that deposit spawn in autumn, where it remains more than three months before the ova are hatched; but this cannot be equally applicable to species that require short periods for incubation. Drying the eggs in the shade, mixed with sand, and then packing them in boxes to be sent to a distance, would, according to our experience, af-



ford some prospect of success.\* We have no doubt that by some of these modes Europe and America will, in time, be enabled to effect an interchange of all the fishes that are desirable. All the species, however, that we would rear in a pond, are hardy, and most of them within our reach. We recommend, therefore, that they be transported alive—a frequent change of water would render their passage safer. A cold season is preferable to that of summer. Fishes, however, that are organized like the Shad, Mackerel, Herring, &c., can never be transported alive, where rivers or the shores of the ocean are to be stocked with these species, it must be done with the spawn. It should be observed that these and all fish that swim near the surface of the water, have a high standard of respiration, a low degree of muscular irritability, and a great necessity for oxygen. They die as soon as they are removed from the water, and

their flesh is subject to rapid decomposition. The immediate cause of this almost instantaneous death, has not been satisfactorily accounted for. M. Heuras, a French physiologist, has given, as we conceive, the best solution of this phenomenon. We have no immediate access to his work, but will quote his general views from recollection: Whilst the fish are in the water, the mouth and gill covers are opened and shut, and the bronchial filaments of the gills are expanded, admitting oxygen. The moment a fish is taken from the water, although the mouth and gill covers may open and shut, the bronchic or gills are not separated, nor are the bronchial filaments expanded. They are now in a state of collapse. The fluid of water is absolutely necessary to their separation and extension. The delicate fibres in the gills adhere together in a mass. The fish is situated like an air-breathing animal enclosed in a vacuum, and it dies by suffocation. Many fish, when taken out of the water, are affected by spasms; and Couch has stated in regard to the Smooth Serranus (*Serranus cabrilla*), found in the Mediterranean, that this spasm never passes off, and the fish is found in a state of rigidity and contortion after death. On the contrary, those fishes that swim near the bottom of the water, like the Eel, Cat-fish, Snucker, Carp, &c., have a low standard of respiration, a high degree of muscular irritability, and less necessity for oxygen. They survive for a long time after they are taken out of the water, and their flesh remains untainted for several days. It should be here observed that some individuals among fishes will not breed when removed to a new locality, whereas the young when reared in the pond, breed very freely.

We were many years ago informed by Mr. Pratt, residing in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the proprietor of the elegant garden named after him, that when he first introduced the Gold fish into his pond, not one in twenty deposited spawn for several years, but that those raised in the pond all spawned readily filling his waters with fish, many of which escaped and stocked both the Schuylkill and the Delaware.

We believe from experiments made in Europe, and others that were instituted near Charleston, that many species of salt-water fish can be naturalized in fresh water ponds. We may possibly give these details on a future occasion, if we ever find leisure, which is a scarce commodity with us. At present we will simply observe that in Europe they have succeeded in naturalizing and multiplying in fresh-water

\*In 1806 we made an experiment on the spawn deposited by the Yellow Perch: It was dried for 10 days, then placed in the water, when it produced a considerable number of young fishes. In Carolina we made experiments to ascertain in what manner newly formed ponds became so soon stocked with the fishes in the neighborhood. The following are the results of our investigations. We ascertained, 1st. That in high freshets young fish run up the streams as far as they can advance, and are thus often left on dry ground, but that many of them find their way into the different ponds. 2nd. That all our Wading Birds, called Sand Birds, Yellow Shanks, Plovers, &c., (*Tringa totanus*), (*Scalopax charadrius*), &c., greedily devour the spawn of fishes; this often passes through their bodies in an undigested state, and may, by these swift-winged expresses, be carried to great distances, and transplanted in other ponds. 3rd. The King Fisher and the large family of Herons swallow the fish whole, and thus the milt and spawn are brought in contact in their own bodies, and are often expelled before the ova have become digested. In 1832, our friend, Mr. Audubon, brought us a pair of his newly discovered large species of White Heron (*Ardea occidentalis*), from Florida. They devoured an enormous amount of all kinds of fish. Perceiving that a quantity of ova had passed through them without decomposition, we placed the contents in the salt-water, of which a pond was in our enclosure, and from this mixture, a considerable number of fish were produced in two or three weeks. The most remarkable fact connected with the last experiment, was, that although we had not observed the particular species of fish which had produced the eggs, the three species generally procured from the adjacent ponds, to feed our Herons, were viviparous, viz: The eggs were retained in the body of the fish, like those of the rattle snakes, until the young were brought to life, and then excluded alive and active. The species were, 1st. The common small salt-water Mud-fish, (*Fundulus heterocletus*). 2nd. Another species, also called Mud-fish (*Hydrurga swampina*). 3rd. Another diminutive species, called young Sheeps-head (*Cyprinodon variegatus*). There are also two or three other species of viviparous fishes found in the fresh-waters in Carolina, and a considerable number of species along the shores of California and Oregon. We have from time to time alluded to some of these experiments in our occasional publications. (Unity of the Human Races, pages 252, 254).



lakes and fish-ponds, the Salmon, Salmon Trout, the Sole, the Flounder, the Basse (*Labrax lupus*) the grey Mullet (*Mugil capito*) and some others. In a fresh-water fish pond on Charleston Neck, owned by a Mr. Cammer many years ago, several salt-water fishes were by our advice introduced; several species seemed to have become naturalized; We recollect among the rest, our southern Black-fish (*Centropomus atrarius*) the Mullet (*Mugil albula*) and one of our species of Flatfish or Plaice (*Platessa*). We regret that we neglected to ascertain whether they had multiplied in the ponds. We observed however that the Mullet had grown to a large size. We would be pleased to hear of experiments made to naturalize our Rock fish and Sea Basse.

The value of fish pond in the interior of our Southern country does not seem to be duly appreciated. They are, we conceive, attended not only with pleasure, but with profit. It is true the angler who runs about the country, idles away the day in catching a few diminutive fishes, and returns home fatigued, wet and hungry, has wasted his time and chosen an unprofitable occupation. It is not so, however, where you rear your own fish, and can take them at pleasure. It is a pleasant recreation even for ladies, and gives exercise, health and amusement. The shrieking at a worm, and falling into hysterics at the idea of taking a fish from the hook, is a morbid kind of sensibility of which a woman of sense and character would be ashamed. Our canine teeth present a stronger argument in favor of man's adaptation to animal food, than all the essays in favor of a vegetable diet that ever were written.

Providence intended the fishes as well as other animals, for the use of man. Where man does not lessen the species, others are left to do the work. A single Jack fish will destroy more fish in a week, than all the ladies in the land will capture in a month. We are obliged to admit that from a want of time, and, perhaps, a deficiency in another requisite—that of patience—we have rarely indulged in angling. A few hours with each species in studying their habits, their manner of taking the hook, their mode of breeding, the food they relished, &c., was all the time we could afford to give to this diversion. Had we been a member of an Isaac Walton club, we fear we would long since have been black balled as an incompetent member, deficient both in patience and dexterity.

The fish pond, however, offers much more substantial benefits to its proprietor. In a

large portion of our interior country there are thousands of families that are deprived of the pleasure of sitting down to a meal of fish during the whole year. The mill ponds raise the fish until they have grown to a certain size, when in a freshet they pitch over the dam, and paddle down to the waters of the Savannah, the Edisto, the Cooper and the Santee rivers, where they become food for the Otter, the Alligator, and the Gar fish. The fishing in a pond thus periodically drained, cannot be very profitable. We have seen both in Bavaria and Bohemia, the outlets or race-ways in the dams of their common grist mills, so secured by wires that the fish were retained, and thus their ponds were rendered doubly profitable. By a trifling expense and a little attention, many of our mill ponds, where there are no overwhelming floods, might be rendered fine preserves for fish.

We were recently led to a train of thought on seeing, at Atlanta, many strings of fish carried about the streets for sale, which proved to be Cat fish, brought all the way from the Tennessee river, to find a market during the fair at Atlanta. It occurred to us that with a little labor and attention they might have been supplied with cheaper and better fish nearer home.

If we can learn that our present effort at inducing some of our planters to construct a fish pond, has been attended with success in only a single instance, we will feel fully remunerated for the time occupied in preparing this essay.

For the Farmer and Planter.

#### Things in General.

MR. EDITOR:—I think you were right in supposing that if each of your subscribers would use a little industry, they could add another subscriber to your list for the F. & P. I have found no difficulty in obtaining two, for which I now enclose the money, with a hope of two or three more. May success attend your labors, and each subscriber be made better and wiser by reading the *Farmer and Planter*. Our agriculture affords a field of exhaustless interest, but, unfortunately, there are too few laborers for its culture, and it is the peculiar misfortune of the profession to consider nothing as settled. The experience of no man is admitted as authority to guide.

The extraordinary cold winter of snow and sleet, seems to have left less life in the vegetable kingdom than any former season now recollected. Our granaries, so well filled last October, are fast disappearing, and notwithstanding it has been fed away with such a liberal



hand, I am sorry to say hogs and other stock by the score, are daily made food for ravens, leaving us the alternative, to buy pork next fall from the Kentuckians at *their own price*, or go without it.

It seems to be admitted by all that the provision crop of 1855 was far above an average one, caused, perhaps, partly by the increase of acres and better tillage; but it is worthy of the recollection of all, that 9 out of 10 farmers—I hazard nothing, perhaps, in saying 19 out of 20—were forced, from the great scarcity of corn last year, to draw on their crops from the last of August, and, of course, will continue to do so until another crop is made; and what kind of a crop this is to be, no one, save the great and good One, can tell. I doubt history will furnish us with satisfactory proof, from which we have a right to calculate on two consecutive years being highly propitious for a large provision crop. Be this, however, as it may, the safer plan will be to calculate on a moderate one.

Under all these circumstances, is it wise for farmers to carry into operation their present contemplated plans. To plant more cotton and less corn this, than they did last year, in order, of course, to make more cotton (we have more than enough already,) and less corn. This seems to be the plan about to be adopted in this as well as in many other sections. I trust before they go too far in this suicidal plan, they will stop and seriously consider the result, and keep in full view all the time, the early drafts made on their last year's crop, followed up with a heavy hand during the snows and sleets of the last two months or more.

The farmers may have provisions enough—some more, and some less—to last until another crop is made. Corn is now one dollar a bushel. With these facts before our eyes, could anything be more unwise than to lose the vantage ground we now have, and go back to 1854, by planting and making less corn and more cotton.

Corn and fodder are the sinews of a plantation, the great pabulum of Southern life. And the Sweet Yam Potatoe—I could wish my brother farmers would learn to appreciate them—can be made to yield from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. So fine to fatten old horses that can't crack corn. And my wife's potatoe-fed milch cows are fat enough this morning for stall-fed beef; and withal my little negroes waste and keep fat on them without further trouble. At a word, everything eat and fatten on these prince of roots.

I am thankful to say, Mr. Editor, that I have

a plenty of feed for the next four months or more. I hear great complaint of rotten potatoes, and I have lost fully a half bushel myself with rot, but do not intend in future to allow any such liberty.

With my best wishes, you may be able, through the *Farmer and Planter*, to persuade the farmers to plant more, not less corn, and double their crops of potatoes, and manure with best of tillage.

Very respectfully, B. McBride.

Hickory Hill, Jan. 31, 1856.

REMARKS.—Our respected correspondent will accept our thanks for his good will and kind exertions in procuring new subscribers. His success is only what very many of our subscribers who have not exerted themselves, might realize, we think, were they to make the effort. For his good advice to our patrons, *every one* is under obligations. We trust all will well reflect on the course they are about to pursue, before they resolve to lessen the corn field in order to increase the number of acres for cotton. If any change is made, much better, we think, reverse the intended course—increase the grain and root crops, and reduce the cotton. In the upper part of our State, more ground has been sown in wheat, we believe, than usual; but the severe winter has, we have no doubt, seriously injured that crop, especially the late sowing, and we fear, the early sown will suffer from the fly. If we are right in our fears—and they are not only our's—respecting the crop, it becomes the more necessary to increase our provision and forage crops. Let us plant more corn and more potatoes. The oat crop is already sown; it is, therefore, too late to advise a part of the cotton field to be sown in this excellent, but much abused grain. Having appropriated a sufficiency of our land to the provision and forage crops to ensure an abundance of all for our consumption, even should the seasons prove unpropitious, then let us determine on the number of acres to go into cotton, according to our force; but we can never advise the making of cotton to buy pork with—an improper practice, we think, for any planter, let alone farmer and planter to pursue. It is undoubtedly cheaper to raise hogs than buy them at 6 to 8 cents gross, with the proceeds of cotton at 10 cents.—Ed.

STAGGERS IN SHEEP AND HOGS.—S. Pharr, in the *Valley Farmer*, says that he had a sow which took this complaint, and run round and fell over, seemingly in the agonies of death, her muscles being contracted, and her snout drawn back. While she lay in that situation, I took out my knife and cut her gums. She bled about half a pint, and in less than twenty minutes she got up and walked off as well as ever. All the rest of my hogs I cured in the same way.

He says he has tried the same remedy for sheep, with the same success. He does not think it necessary to cut strings or cord. If the blood veins are cut close to the gums, the bleeding will cure.



### Green Manuring.

Vegetable substances, in their green and succulent state, are powerful fertilizers, when thoroughly incorporated with the soil. The most pertinent explanation of this fact is furnished by the consideration that they supply the identical elements that future crops require; in the same manner, that out of the materials of one house, another may be elaborated, and it is true that many of those materials exist in such union and affinity, as renders them especially adapted for the nutrition of the future crop, for it is a recognized truth in physiology, that both animals and plants take up and assimilate from their food a portion of their bulk in the precise form in which it exists in that food.

The practice of growing crops for the special purpose of ploughing in as a manure for succeeding crops, is not justified by this consideration merely. It would seem to be a waste of time and material, to convert the elements of vegetable growth into living forms twice before they are made profitable. Why grow a lupine or clover plant one season, to be buried in order that from its remains, a cabbage or a turnip may be produced? Why, if you build a house do you not fetch the materials direct from the quarry? These questions would be unanswerable, did plants obtain all their food from the soil. But such is not the case, a great portion of the bulk of green crops is obtained from atmospheric sources; and after a green crop is ploughed in, the soil necessarily contains more of the organic elements essential of vegetable nutrition, than it did before the crop was sown; it is richer, in fact, by the carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen which the green crop has obtained from sources independent of the soil. In like manner, the crop grown after green crop has been ploughed in, has the advantage of a ready supply of mineral elements, which have been worked up by the roots of the fertilizing crop from the soil and sub-soil, and which in many instances, owing to their sparing solubility, are with difficulty obtained under ordinary circumstances.—*Progressive Farmer.*

### What a Poor Farmer Cannot Afford.

The truth I am most anxious to impress, is, that no poor man can afford to be a poor farmer. When I have recommended agricultural improvements, I have often been told, "this expensive farming will do well enough for rich people, but we who are in moderate circumstances can't afford it." Now, it is not ornamental farming that I recommend, but profitable farming. It is true that the amount of a man's capital must fix the limit of his business, in agriculture as in everything else. But however poor you may be, you can afford to cultivate land well if you can afford to cultivate it at all. It may be out of your power to keep a large farm under a high state of cultivation, but then you should sell a part of that, and cultivate a small one. If you are a poor man, you cannot afford to raise small crops; you cannot afford to accept half a crop from land capable of yielding a whole one. If you are a poor man, you cannot afford to fence two acres to secure

the crop that ought to grow on one; you cannot afford to pay or lose the interest on the cost of a hundred of acres of land to get the crops that will grow on fifty. No man can afford to raise twenty bushels of corn to an acre, not even if the land were given him, for twenty bushels to the acre will not pay the cost of the miserable cultivation that produces it.

No poor man can afford to cultivate his land in such a manner as will cause it to deteriorate in value. Good farming improves the value of land, and the farmer who manages his farm so as to get the largest crop it is capable of yielding, increases its value every year.

No farmer can afford to produce weeds. They grow, to be sure, without cultivation; they spring up spontaneously on all land, and especially rich land, but though they cost no toil, a farmer cannot afford to raise them. The same elements that feed them, would, with proper cultivation, nourish a crop, and no farmer can afford to expend on weeds the natural wealth which was bestowed by Providence to fill his granaries. I am accustomed, my friends, to estimate the Christianity of the localities through which I pass, by the absence of weeds on and about the farms. When I see a farm covered by a gigantic growth of weeds, I take it for granted that the owner is a heathen, a heretic, or an infidel—a Christian, he cannot be, or he would not allow the heritage which God gave him to dress and keep, to be deformed and profaned. And if you will allow me to make an application of the doctrine I preach, I must be permitted to say that there is a great field for missionary effort on the farms between here (East Hamburg) and Buffalo. Nature has been bountiful to you, but there is great need of better cultivation.

Farmers cannot afford to grow a crop on a soil that does not contain the natural elements that enter into its composition. When you burn a vegetable, a large part of its bulk passes away during the process of combustion into the air. But there is always a residue of mineral matter, consisting of lime, potash, and other ingredients that entered into its composition. Now, the plant drew these materials out of the earth and if you attempt to grow that plant in a soil that is deficient in these ingredients, you are driving an unsuccessful business. Nature does not make vegetables out of nothing, and you cannot expect to take crop after crop off from a field that does not contain the elements of which it is formed. If you wish to maintain the fertility of your farms, you must constantly restore to them the materials which are withdrawn in cropping. No farmer can afford to sell his ashes. You annually export from Western New York a large amount of potash. Depend upon it, there is nobody in the world to whom this is worth so much as it is to yourselves. You can't afford to sell it, but a farmer can well afford to buy ashes at a higher price than is paid by anybody that does not wish to use them as fertilizers of the soil. Situated as the farmers of this County are, in the neighborhood of a city that burns large quantities of wood for fuel, you should make it a part of your system of farming to secure all the ash-



es it produces. When your teams go to town with loads of wood, it would cost comparatively little to bring back loads of ashes and other fertilizers that would improve the productiveness of your farms.

No poor farmer can afford to keep fruit trees that do not bear good fruit. Good fruit is always valuable, and should be raised by the farmer, not only for market, but for large consumption in his own family. As more enlightened views of diet prevail, fruit is destined to supplant the excessive quantities of animal food that are consumed in this country. This change will produce better health, greater vigor of body, activity of mind, and elasticity of spirits, and I cannot doubt that the time will come when farmers, instead of putting down the large quantities of meat they do at present, will give their attention in autumn to the preservation of large quantities of excellent fruit for consumption as a regular article of diet, the early part of the following summer. Fruit will not then appear on the table as it does now, only as desert after dinner, but will come with every meal, and be reckoned a substantial aliment.

No poor farmer can afford to work with poor implements, with implements that either do not do the work well, or that require an unnecessary expenditure of power. To illustrate this, it will be necessary to ask your attention to the nature and office of the mechanical operations requisite for the production of good crops. It is essential to the thrifty growth of a plant that the air should have free access to every part of it, the roots as well as the leaves, and that the soil in which it grows should be moist but not too moist, and should have a certain degree of warmth. These necessities of vegetation will enable us to understand the mechanical operations on the soil demanded by good farming.

The soil should lie light and be finely pulverized, in order that the little fibres sent out by the roots in search of nourishment, may easily permeate in all directions. It should be porous to be easily penetrated by air and water, and as its own weight and the filtering rains tend constantly to bed it down into a compact mass, it needs frequent stirring.—*Buffalo Courier.*

From the Country Gentleman.  
**Draining Land by Wells.**

You wish to know if land can be drained by wells. I have made one experiment only and that was entirely successful. I owned a piece of land on which there was a basin of about three-fourths of an acre, which received the surplus water of at least ten acres. It would sometimes be from two to three feet deep in the centre. The water stood in the basin at least eight months in the year, and the basin was full every hard rain the other four months. On the 3rd of August, 1841, I dug a well nine feet deep in the centre of the basin, and came to living water, which rose very rapidly, so much so that I expected to see it run over the top in a short time. I think the water arose at least two feet in ten minutes and then stopped and remained at that depth until a heavy rain

of three days. I then went to look at the well, expecting to find it full and running over; but to my utter astonishment, there was not more than two and a half feet in the well. It had risen about four feet during the storm, I should judge by the marks on the side of the well.—There must have been a great quantity of water run into the well, as at least ten acres discharged its surplus water into it, and the rain fell in torrents during three days. I then dug four open drains leading into the well, and the land has been sufficiently dry for wheat, corn, oats or grass, ever since. It has been in grass for the last twelve years, and has borne a heavy crop of first-rate hay.

I should advise in all instances, to dig until you come to living water, and then the water will pass off in the fissures of the earth. I have not the least doubt but that almost any spring can be drained by digging a well at a little distance, and leading the water into it. I would state that I filled the well full of stone, thinking it would be cheaper to dig a new one than to stone in and keep it covered, if it should fail to carry off the water.

ASA HUBBARD.

*Middletown, Ct.*

From the Southern Planter.

#### **Corn Cobs in the Roof of a Horse's Mouth.**

MR. EDITOR:—Last summer one of my neighbors had a horse that declined very rapidly without any perceptible cause. After many attempts to find out the cause, he, by close observation, discovered the horse could not swallow his food. He had the tongue pulled out, expecting to find it sore about the root, but instead of a sore tongue, he discovered a piece of corn cob stuck fast in the roof of the mouth, between the grinders. He loosened it with a stick, and the horse was relieved immediately, and improved as fast as he had declined. I had a horse in the same fix this spring, which I relieved before it was much reduced, having the experience of my neighbor to direct me what was the matter. I have very little doubt I lost a horse spring before last from the same cause, not knowing then what was the matter.

With much respect,

A SUBSCRIBER.

*Harris', Louisa, July 6, 1853.*

We have had the same experience in the case of a valuable horse of our own. Finding that he would not swallow, and was rapidly wasting away, we ordered him to be drenched with gruel as a means of supporting life, when, upon opening his mouth and pulling his tongue out, the cob—a very small piece—was discovered just forward of the palate, which, along with the whole throat, was very much inflamed. Upon removing it, the horse was entirely relieved, and rallied in a few days.—*Ed. South. Planter.*

#### **Mixed Rye and Oats.**

It is not too late now for those who have rye and winter oats to make the experiment of



sowing them together for food, according to the following, which we take from the Rural New Yorker. We think the proportions about right, but the quantity directed to be seeded rather larger than necessary.

Mixed crops are not unfrequently sowed in Europe, especially on the continent; and we have the authority of Von Thuer that they usually produce more than mixed than either would have produced separately, though with somewhat more strain to the land. The precise mixture here spoken of is not mentioned by him, but there is no more reason why it should not do than any others. Try half an acre of it, and report results:—, Ed. SOUTH. PLAN.

"I had" n conversation with a man lately who was an experienced farmer, having farmed both in this State (N. Y.) and Ohio, and his manner of raising horse feed was this: I take about 2 1-3 bushels of oats, and mix with them one bushel of rye, and sow this amount to the acre. The rye will support the oats in case of heavy growth, and prevent lodging. In this manner I have raised sixty, seventy, and even eighty bushels per acre." The soil must have been very strong to do that but the mixture is about in the right proportion.

From the Abbeville Banner.

#### The Dhooora.

The experiments with this remarkable plant, by several gentlemen belonging to the Greenwood Farmer's Club, are so satisfactory and important that a notice of them, and a particular description of the plant itself, will be a valuable addition to our agricultural knowledge.

The botanical name of of this plant is Sorghum Vulgare; it is also known by the name of Indian Millet. Prof. James F. Johnson, of England, whose labors have achieved so much for the agriculture of his own country, and of the world and whose lamented death the newspapers are just now recording, thus briefly describes the Dhooora plant: Dhurra or Dhooora—a small kind of grain, much cultivated and extensively consumed in Indian and Egypt, and the interior of Africa—is quite equal in nutritive value, to the average of our English wheats and yields a beautiful white flour. According to my analysis buckwheat flour contains 10½ and Dhooora flour 11½ per cent of gluten." Now, since gluten is the chief nutritive ingredient of all our grains, this comparison of the professor exhibits, at once, nutritive value for the Dhooora that surpasses some of the richest grains in use for the food of man or stock. With such qualities as these reported by Prof. Johnston, and other scientific agriculturists the Sorghum Vulgare could not long escape the practical tests of our intelligent farmers.

It was introduced to the notice of Greenwood Club, by Dr. Horace Leland, and afterwards more thoroughly tested by Maj R. A. Griffin, of the same vicinity. He planted it after the last part of spring some time in April, four feet in the row, fifteen inches in the drill, depositing five or six grains in a hill. He afterwards thin-

ned down to one stalk, transplanting as well as cabbage. The soil, such as would be selected for common corn, should be properly prepared and manured before planting; and with ordinary preparation of this sort, the yield is from 80 to 100 bushels per acre.

Extending his experiments recently to the green stalk of the Dhooora, Maj. G. discovered a cause of its being so much relished by stock, and its singular fattening effects, in addition to the excellent qualities of its grain. He found on chewing the stalk, which he perceived was consumed in this way by the stock, that it is exceedingly rich in cane juice—but little inferior to the sugar cane itself. Several practical gentlemen, to whom he exhibited this fact, were astonished, and deemed a test of its syrup and sugar-producing qualities worthy of special attention.

Maj. G. informs us that he has now forty-five hogs ready for slaughter, that have not taken from his crib a single bushel of corn a piece, having been wholly fattened on ground nuts, the pea pasture, and the Dhooora corn. A few will doubtless surmise, from this flattering account, that Maj. G., or some one else in this vicinity, has Dhooora seed for sale. If it not so. He has indeed large quantity on hand—a hog's head full—but scarcely enough for his own use, and for gratuitous distribution among his neighbors.

This brief description of the Dhooora plant is substantially true, and we have laid it before our readers, believing that its cultivation in respect to stock alone, is destined to work a great and earnestly desired revolution in our domestic and agricultural economy.

**DOGS AND FOXES.\***—The Fauquier County Court, at its late session, entered up an order giving effect to the dog law. The following are its provisions:

The Constables of the County are required to ascertain all the dogs in their respective Districts, and report the names of their owners to the County Court at its July term.

Each housekeeper in the County is allowed to keep one dog, exempt from taxation. If he has more than one dog, he shall pay twenty-five cents tax on the second dog, fifty cents on the third, and one dollar each on all over three. Persons other than housekeepers shall pay twenty-five cents on the first dog, fifty cents on the second, and one dollar each on all over two.

The dog law placed it in the discretion of the Court to exempt packs of wolf or fox dogs. This was not done, but, as a substitute, probably, an order was passed, allowing fifty cents for the scalp of each fox killed in the County, so that fox hounds, by being diligent, may earn their taxes. We doubt, however, if this will not be deemed a hardship rather than a relief, by persons who are fond of fox hunting; inasmuch as it will tend to the extermination of

\*A good law; would we had just such a one in South Carolina. We doubt not a majority of the tax payers in the State, would be in favor of it.—Ed. F & P.



foxes, and the destruction of their sport.

The law is now fully afoot, and the Constables will soon be upon us with their scuffling interrogatories. It will be well to prepare for them, by disposing of all worthless or superfluous dogs without delay. Every person is held responsible for the dogs about any farm, house or premises in his occupancy.—*Ex.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

#### Ashes and Plaster in the Hill for Corn:

An article headed "Thou art the Man," perhaps, in some respects, may apply to myself. I have for a number of years, in raising Indian corn, experimented with plaster, (gypsum), ashes, and so on, in various ways, and although I can not tell by a measurement of the different crops in experiment yet, from observation, I should judge that the experiment of mixing plaster and ashes of about equal weight, and then dropping a table spoon full of the mixture in each hill, instead of on it, has increased the crop one-quarter, and, the present season, perhaps, one-half. Any one seeing my corn-field this season, could tell to a hill where this mixture was put into the hill, or tend of on it. If plaster or ashes, or both, are to be used, it requires no more time to put it in the hill than it would on it. Corn, when young, has many enemies, and it may be that those that attack it in the roots, find this mixture placed in contact with their point of attack an objection. Those that never tried it, try it in some way, and this article may pay you a hundred fold for taking a paper devoted to the interests of farming. ALEXANDER TITUS.

Yorktown, West. Co., N. Y.

From the Middlebury Register.

#### The Culture of Onions.

MR. EDITOR:—My success in raising onions, has led many to ask, "how it is done." They say the maggot and the large brown worm have been so destructive that they have done trying to raise that valuable vegetable. In answer to such inquiries permit me to reply:

There are at least six kinds of onions. But they are of the same species. The leek, the garlick, the hill-onion, the top-onion, the red and the silver onions. From the fact, that whenever onions have been found growing wild, they are always found most plentifully and most flourishing in muck soil, I have taken the hint to prepare my onion bed with a plentiful supply of muck first put into the hog-yard, and then well mixed with common soil. If I plow the ground, I take care not to have the ground too light. As the roots of onions do not go down deep, they will not stand drought so well in light as in more compact soil. Besides onions bottom better where the ground has been rotted or hard trodden.

I cultivate the "top onion" for several reasons. All black seed onions are slow to come up. The weeds get the start of them, and then you are obliged to get down on your hands and knees and weed with your fingers. Then warm weather has come on and the maggot fly com-

mences with the young and destroys it. And the black seed onion is so late that the black worm is just in season to bite off the tender stalk, and so devours the onion.

But plant the "top onion" seed, which is already a little onion, you may get them well growing in April. They come up immediately, so that you may hoe them twice or more before weeds appear. And before maggot or worm time, the onion has got the ground by possession. When the weeds appear, you may march right along with your hoe and go over with a hed large enough for twenty bushels, before breakfast.

The reason why maggots have ever destroyed the top onion is, that they were planted too late. They should be planted as soon as the snow and frost disappears. Some put out in the fall and do well. I have never tried it. The top onions on good ground are large as any. They are sweeter and more juicy than other varieties, and can be raised as easy as potatoes.

I have given away and sold seed for several years; and when the experiment has been fait, all have been satisfied. I intend to give away and sell before April, *twelve bushels of seed.*

S. MORGAN.

Bristol, Vt., Jan. 13, 1854.

For the Farmer and Planter.

#### Management of Hogs.

MR. EDITOR:—Any farmer or planter can raise meat for his family with very little attention; but that attention must be regular and the right sort. Much depends on the breed, but the best breed cannot live on air. I have been feeding store hogs—meat hogs—near 32 days—have killed only 25. My plan this year was, to divide off into six lots, pens covering 100 feet by 10, troughs in each pen—pens littered free'y with corn stalks, about 10 loads a week. The first 14 days all food was cooked, boiler and furnace at pens, the boiler contains near 50 gallons; it was filled with 1½ bushels cotton seed and pumpkins, boiled until perfectly soft, then 1½ bushels of meal stirred in and cooked. Next 7 days, only 1 bushel of seed, 2 bushels of meal, with pumpkins and a feed of dry corn at mid-day. The next week, no seed or pumpkins. Water when wanted. Thus, I have used very moderately of corn. Some years I use potatoes in lieu of pumpkins.

Sows and pigs are now fed on cooked pumpkins, seed and meal. The hog feeder attends to all and feeding stalled beef, and at other work when through attending to grinding meal.

I do not remember now what I have written, but think I have covered the ground; if not, I am ready to give mine opinions, hoping to induce others to attend to stock. I have written after night, attending to plantation concerns



during the day, and write without method, not writing for the "critic's eye," but for my brother of the plow.

Next year my arrangements will be more perfect, and my stock, I hope, finer. I cannot leave my pork business to any one. I must feed my hogs, and must have fat ones to keep up my interest. I have all quantities of feed: oats, bermuda grass, clover, &c., &c.

Yours, truly,

S. H.

December 20, 1855.

#### Milk Cows and Escutcheons

When Guenon's theory of determining the value of milk cows by the growth of hair on its thighs above and adjacent to the bag, was first introduced, the idea was received with a good deal of scepticism. Time has wrought changes. At a late convention, by the legislative club of the State of New York, one of the speakers gave the evidence in relation to Guenon's theory:

"M. Guenon, a French writer, has discovered certain indications which he claims to determine the milking qualities of cows. This he calls "escutcheons," being the hair which grows upwards, (contrary to the general rule,) on the udder, thighs, and hinder part of the body. It is easy to distinguish the escutcheon by the upward directions of the hair which forms them. I cannot go into detail here upon the system, but would refer to the work of M. Guenon itself. But to show that it is esteemed worthy of notice, I will allude to the testimony of those who have given attention to it.

"Mr. John Haxton, in a work published in 1853, entitled, "How to choose a good Milk Cow," in reference to the indication of a good milk cow, p. 178, says, "The writer has examined many hundred of dairy cows in Britain, and the conclusion arrived at in regard to Mr. Guenon's test of judging of the milking properties of a cow by the development of the *ecusson*, is, that, in a very large majority of cases, it is borne out by facts." In a London dairy, belonging to Mr. Riggs, 31 Edgware road, where about 400 cows are kept, and where nine-tenths of them are far above average milkers, the *development* or *upward* growth of the hair on the posterior part of the udder, thighs and perineum, was too remarkable to be accounted for by accidental causes. As well might it be said that all other tests, such as length of head, softness and flexibility of skin, and wide quarters, were accidental, and had no reference to the milking properties of a cow. When a phenomenon presents itself over and over again, accompanied in a majority of cases by certain results, we may be certain that it is not accidental, but natural; and while we may be unable to account for these results upon satisfactory grounds, it is neither philosophical or prudent, to deny or ignore the connection between the one and the other, and thus to forfeit the advantages which the fact itself is calculated to afford."

The late Mr. Phinney, of Massachusetts, a very careful and critical observer, made examination of a large number of milk cows, and found in a majority of them that were good milkers, these developments well marked. He conversed with a large number of intelligent gentlemen when he was abroad in 1851, in Great Britain and France, and found but one opinion as to the general character of the animals which possessed these developments. And so far as we have learned the views of gentlemen in this country who have given attention to this subject, the result has been the same.

"I think it may with safety be affirmed, that this 'one principle' is established—that, all things being alike, as regards shape, texture of skin, &c., cows with well developed escutcheons, will, in a large majority of cases, be found to be the best milkers, and above an average; while, on the other hand, those with very small escutcheons, will be found under, or at most, not above an average in their milking properties.

"In calves the escutcheons show the shapes which they are afterwards to assume. They are more contracted only because the parts which they cover are slightly developed. They are easily perceived after birth, but the hair which forms them is long, coarse and stiff. After this hair falls off, the escutcheons of calves resemble those of cows, though of less size. This will enable the farmer to save such calves as will probably serve him as good milkers."

#### Take Good Care of Your Implements.

In primitive times, when agricultural operations were carried on with a few rude implements, the words of advice contained in the heading of this article were unnecessary. The sickle, flail, plow and harrow comprised nearly the whole of the early husbandman's stock of implements, and these were of such rude construction, that but little care was needed to protect them from injury. With the farmer of the present day the case is different. The number of implements required to conduct the ordinary operations of a large farm, is not only great, but many of them are of a character requiring considerable care and attention, not merely operating them, but in protecting them from damage when not in actual use. Although most of the business of the farm is simple in character, requiring simple and strong implements and machinery, still important and complicated working parts have been introduced into many of the agricultural machines of modern invention, upon the keeping of which in complete order depends the perfect working of the whole. These more delicate parts are unfortunately the ones most likely to be neglected. The machine works badly in consequence, and the result is that it is neither thrown aside as unfit for use, or returned to the manufacturer, the latter being the course most generally pursued. While we are prepared to admit that many manufacturers of agricultural implements deserve to have their articles thrown back upon their hands, on account of their flimsy construction, we have equally good reasons for as-



serting that the difficulty is not wholly in that direction.

Farmers, as a general thing, are too negligent with their tools. How frequently are plows and harrows permitted to rest and rust in fence corners of the field in which they were last used, from fall to spring, and from spring to fall again. Spades, shovels and hoes are not deemed worthy a shelter from the weather, while other implements share the same fate. Good Mr. Farmer this is all wrong, and you are more frequently in error than you suppose, when you charge the imperfections of your own farming machinery wholly to the manufacturer, and not in some degree at least to yourselves. Take our advice, and have all your movable implements carefully cleaned, examined and stored away in their appropriate places, just as soon as you are done with them for the season. Wash the dirt from your plows, and while the mold-board and the land-side are bright, apply a light coat of oil. This will save the trouble of repolishing when wanted for the next season's plowing. Examine your mowers and reapers when harvesting is completed, repair damages, oil the knife and those parts which revolve, and wear rapidly, and the first time you are in town, purchase a pot of paint and a brush, and the very first leisure half day you have, give all the wood work of your machines a coat of paint, and then store them away carefully in their proper places. Pursue this plan with all your implements, and our word for it, your complaints against the manufactures will be less frequent. Drought and rain affect implements injuriously, and a good coat of paint serves to protect them in a great degree from bad effects of both. A celebrated English Agriculturist expresses our views so clearly on this subject, that we commend his remarks to the careful attention of our readers. He says:

I would advise farmers to contrive by care and good management, to make their implements durable as possible. The cost of this will be trifling, compared with the advantages. In order to effect it, select the most likely laborer on the farm; put the implements under his care, and make it a strict rule with all the men, that each implement done with for the season, shall be brought to one particular place, say near the pond or pump; the man having charge of the implements must then wash and clean them well before putting them into the shed, and at a convenient time, when not otherwise engaged, or in weather when out-door work cannot be performed, get them repaired and paint them. The man should be encouraged to make his duty a pleasure, and to feel a pride in showing his employer's implements in fine order."

Such advice doubtless sounds strange in the ears of many farmers; but it is sound and judicious, and if followed strictly, there will be fewer complaints in regard to the durability of farming implements.—*Progressive Farmer*.

#### Hog Ranges.

When you speak to a cotton planter about

raising his own meat, and enough to supply his doctor, merchant, blacksmith, &c., he will without hesitation tell you that it will not pay. He can make more by planting cotton, even if he has to buy his own meat, or the greater part of it. This we admit is true, when cotton ranges at better prices than at present, provided he has to feed his hogs exclusively on corn and peas. But we do not admit the necessity of this process of making bacon. There is a much cheaper process than this opened to all the planters of this country, and a better one than to make cotton, and pay freight to Savannah, and then paying freight on hogs from Tennessee. Some of our cotton planters have long since got a partial insight into this plan, and the result has been that they are much better off than those who raise their own flour and pork, at the risk of raising less cotton, and yet there is a plan by which they can raise it much cheaper than they do.

Every farmer should have a hog range attached to his farm. It should have a good stream of running water, and might embrace from ten to one hundred acres, according to the amount of pork to be raised. The major part should be a forest, which would answer the double purpose of raising timber for wood and rails, and acorns for your hogs. All the undergrowth should be cut out and burned. The dead trees cut down and split for wood and rails, as well as all the thick growth of saplings, pines, gums, dogwoods, and in fact all but oaks, hickories, walnuts, mulberries, persimmons, &c. The oaks should not stand thick, but let in plenty of air and sun, and they will bear much better. One oak standing thus isolated will bear as much as half a dozen crowded. Particular attention should be paid to persimmon trees, in saving all that might bear. They will prove of immense value.

Now for the orchard part. As many as you please. Plant plum trees that will ripen in May, June and July, and some even later, in squares six feet each way, and they will soon cover the ground. Set out peach trees ten feet each way, of such kinds that will ripen from June to October, and try and plow them twice a year, if possible, and you will have fruit that will gladden the heart of a porker. Farmers who will begin this spring by transplanting all the volunteer peach trees about their premises, will in three years have a fine orchard for their hogs.

With such a hog range, the farmer would have but little need to make drafts upon his crib, only in quantities to keep his hogs tame. The acorns, hickory-nuts, &c., would keep them during the winter and spring, and peaches, with the gleanings of the oat and wheat fields, would keep them till fall. Then the pea crop and the persimmons would bring them up to acorn time again. Potatoes, groundpeas, turnips, mulberries, blackberries, muskades, &c., would help, and the result would be, instead of sending off hundreds annually to Kentucky and Tennessee for pork, it would return into your own pockets in various ways. You would not only save your bacon, but you would increase the value of your farm, just the amount



that such a farm would bring over and above a worn out cotton farm, with no such appendage. Who will try it?—*Central Georgian*.

From the Country Gentleman.

#### Notes on Poultry Management.

Fowl fanciers seem to lay great stress on the different breeds of fowls as to the quality of their eggs as food. Now, whatever difference there may be in this respect, we are satisfied that no epicure could tell the difference by taste. If it is done at all, it must be done by a chemical examination, which is of no consequence whatever to the epicure. Some fowls may lay larger eggs than others, and a little may be gained in this way. For food during the winter season, fine cut cabbage is good, so are boiled potatoes, mashed and mixed with meal. In severe cold weather, a corn meal "hasty pudding," fed warm, is good to make hens lay; also when the ground is covered with snow, pounded oyster shells should be kept by them. Some animal food, as raw meat or boiled meat, in the winter time, will be well for them, but in those seasons when they have a range, they can supply themselves by insects.

As to the size of a poultry-yard, the best one we have yet seen, is, "all out-doors," or in other words, to go where they please; yet as this rule in general, can only apply to farmers and land-holders, other breeders will be obliged to keep them in yards more or less. For two or three dozen fowls, a yard should be an acre in extent if possible, and if two or three acres can be had, it will be all the better.

An old bushel basket with a little straw put in the bottom, makes a good nest for sitting hens, as the air will draw through the basket and keep the eggs at an even temperature. We have lost many broods by setting the hens in the side of a hay mow, as the heat of the hay is such that it will cause the yolk to adhere to the young chicks so that they will die in the shell. But in hot weather we have had as good luck it hatching where the hens set directly on the ground, with a little straw for the bottom of the nest. This keeps the eggs cool, or at even heat, so that where a hen steals her nest and sits in the grass, they will generally do well. When the young chicks come out, a few crumbs of bread for a few days is all they want. After that, course ground Indian corn, as hominy or samp, is the best food we have ever used for young chickens.

To sum up, for the value of the different breeds of fowls, we will put the large Asiatic breeds all in one list. As to the laying qualities of these fowls, it is claimed by some breeders that they will lay more eggs in a year than the other varieties. This may be so, but then we should want more proof of it than we have yet seen; and then it is claimed that they are full as good for the table as the smaller varieties. This we cannot believe, when placed by the side of the Dorkings or of the common yard fowls. One thing may be in their favor, they will not "scratch" for a living any more than turkeys will, so that those who have gardens that are not well protected, these fowls

may be an advantage over the others.

As for the Dorkings, the Spanish, Golden Hamburgs, Bolton Greys, Poland Top-knots, Games, Seabright Bantams, &c., they are all fine fowls, and we presume good layers. Each and all of these varieties will have their favorites. Some will prefer one variety, and many will try the various birds. The non-sitters will lay more eggs in a season than the sitters. It is well to have both kinds, like the Dorking and Spanish. The Dorkings are good breeders and nurses: the Spanish are poor at that, and they can be kept laying, bringing out the broods under the Dorking hens. Formerly, when we kept a variety of yard fowls, such as brown, speckled, fawn-colored, black, white, &c., of the ordinary fowls, we used to have a large number of eggs from them every season. Of course we kept them well, and they paid us well for such keeping. But if you are going to make money at the business, according to the fancier's notion, then you must have the varieties that will sell at from \$8 to \$20 the pair, and eggs in proportion.

In a poultry yard, it is well to have as many domestic fowls as you can keep. A few Pea-fowls, or "Pea-cocks," and "Guinea hens," for a variety, are well.

L. DURAND.

Derby, Ct.

For the Farmer and Planter.

#### Red Clover, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—In your December No., is the report of the committee of the Laurens Agricultural Society on Clovers and Grasses. In that report speaking of the Red Clover, the committee say—that it will succeed here and in other portions of the South is getting to be a settled question—of this I have no doubt, as I have cultivated the Red Clover for more than twenty years, on almost all soils common in the upper districts of the State, and have made but one failure as yet, of which you shall hear. In 1844, I sowed a field of forty acres, in February, with oats, of old upland, some of it washed down to the red clay; it came up finely and about the 1st of May, I applied about seventy pounds of plaster to the acre. When the oats were cut the clover had taken good hold, and was not injured by the sun. May, 1845, the clover was from eight to twelve inches high, according to the land. I did not then know that it was not to rain any more that summer, and turned in a large stock of hogs and some cattle—they improved rapidly for awhile, but the excessive heat and drought of that summer, and the close pasturing killed out the clover on most of the field. I had frequently pastured clover lots before, and have since, and have never had it killed except in this instance. I have cut clover the second year after sowing, and at one cutting have made two large waggon loads well



cured hay (not weighed) to the acre, on land which I am sure would not bring more than three barrels of corn in an ordinary season.—But my experience is different from the committee in sowing the clover by itself. I believe the protection of some other crop is necessary if sown in the spring, until it takes fair hold of the land, and in cutting the oats a great many weeds will be cut down (which generally at that season of the year will destroy them) which otherwise might go to seed and materially injure the clover. I also believe if  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the 200 lbs. of plaster which the committee say is necessary on our lands, was sown the first spring, after the oats and clover were fairly up, there would be no further complaint about its being killed after the oats are cut.

The Herds grass certainly grows best on rich, moist land, but will grow well on any good upland, and stands the drought better than the red clover. In procuring seed, be sure to send for *Red Top*—what is called Herds grass at the North has a white blossom, and never has grown high enough with me to cut for hay—it makes fine pasture however.

Orchard grass will grow in the shade if the land is good—it will also grow well on manured lots without a tree or bush, and certainly much better without the company of a weed or brier. Mr Editor, will you believe it, that after experimenting for years with the above and several other grasses, I have last year plowed up all except a few lots of Herds grass, which have been many years in pasture. Most of my experiments were begun when cotton was selling at from four to six cents—when it rose to eight and ten cents, the grass lots were over pastured and the weeds which the stock would not eat, were suffered to over-run them—not because the grasses would not grow to profit, but because I would not attend to it. I am now making arrangements to sow clover and the grasses on a larger scale than I ever have done, and do not fear the result, if I do my part as I should. At first I intended to write but a few lines, the subject has insensibly grew upon me and resulted in this long rambling letter—if it is worth the paper and print, you can iron out, punctuate, erase and publish—if not, throw it in the fire. Yours, &c., T

P. S.—I had some time back scratched a short article on destroying Bermuda or joint grass from my own experience, but as I supposed every body knew all about it, I did not send it. If the experience of a plain farmer who attends to his own business is thought to be worth any thing,

it can be sent at some other time.

T.

REMARKS—T. will accept our thanks for his evidence in favor of clover growing in the South. From our own experience on a small scale, (we have never tried the field culture of clover) we knew it can be profitably grown in the South. Plaster and the sub-soil plow, on any tolerable land, will ensure its successful growth. We shall be obliged, as will no doubt many of our readers, to T. for his article on destroying Joint and Bermuda grass—for, instead of every body knowing all about it, we think but few know *any thing* about it.—  
ED. F. & P.

A firm of produce dealers in New York have imported from France within a day or two, one thousand dozen of hens' eggs for domestic consumption.



### Ladies' Department.

From the Northern Farmer.  
**Woman's Rights.**

I the beginning God created the heaven and the earth, and God said, let us make man in our image after our likeness, and let him have dominion over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him.

Man was created pure and good,

From sin entirely free;

And while in this blessed state he stood,

He knew no misery.

And the Lord said, it is not good that man should be alone, I will make a help-meet for him. And the Lord called Adam and said, where art thou? And he said, hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldst not eat? And the man said, the woman thou gavest to be with me, she gave me, and I did eat. And unto Adam he said, because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. And unto the woman He said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee.

Wives submit yourselves unto your husbands as unto the Lord. He said, I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to use authority over man, but to be in silence; for Adam was first formed, then Eve; and Adam was not deceived, but the woman. Being deceived was in the transgression. And now I think that the fair advocates of woman's rights had better read their



Bibles more, and law less, for woman was the first transgressor of the law.

One of the many readers of the *Northern Farmer*.

Palermo, N. Y., 1855.

REMARKS.—Here is the law and testestimony laid down by a young lady, who can rend the cob web arguments of the Woman's Rights advocates into shreds in the twinkling of an eye. When she wants arguments to overthrow her opponents, she opens the Bible, and there she finds them that cannot be shaken—firm as the everlasting hills that surround her—ED. NORTON FARM.

#### Woman and her Trammels.

There has of late, been a great deal of talk in regard to the "rights" that belong to woman—the "sphere" which is hers, the powers and privileges that should be allowed to her, and the independence that should be accorded to her in common with man. Indeed our country has come well nigh going demented upon the subject, and the peculiar impositions and wrongs inflicted by men upon their gentle sisters have appealed in stirring words to the sympathies of the nation.

For ourself, we are decidedly partial to the ladies, a sentiment in which every gentleman in the land will concur; and would afford us a very considerable pleasure to know that their cup of enjoyment was full—that they were allowed to have every rational thing they could wish for. Nor will we enter into a contest against their right to preach, vote and command, and army, if they desire to. Ministers of mercy they certainly are; that they *can* rule the nation by exerting a proper influence at home, we think will not be denied; and they will have an excellent opportunity for demonstrating their ability as generals, by disciplining their "little blossoms" and their "help" into soldierly sedateness and regularity.

But it is upon this question of their being made the toys, slaves and imbeciles of man that we particularly wish to say a word. Our own view of the matter is that the complaint is an ungrounded one. We never saw a man yet who was disposed to degrade, demean or injure a woman. Beasts,—two-legged bears—may do it, but not a man. Men are the world-wide admirers of the fair sex, and if to blame for any thing, should be berated for their uncomprising surrender to her voice and virtues. It is in their hearts to be ever tender to the companion that God has given them; and we ven are the assertion that the whole male portion of the civilized world would go into ecstasies if a woman would qualify herself to be indeed his consort in study, his help-mate in business, and his counsellor in deliberations for the welfare of humanity. He longs to have her possess a higher intellectual capacity than she now evinces, and his very soul yearns after her assistance and companionship in his sterner pursuits. It is woman that keeps herself down, not man; and if any one is at fault for her degradation it is herself.

Take, for instance, the matter of clothing. Is it not she herself who imposes the stays, the bustle and the combrous skirts? weights upon her frame which drag to the earth and hasten her to the grave. Man scorns and despises these things, and would fain drive them from the earth, if he could, and ever grudges to his wife the money spent in such flipperies. But she fetters herself with the ashions, trammels herself with the idea of "looking like other people," and destroys her own physical comfort and mental independence by becoming the servile follower of every Parisian harlot's whim.

And in her tedious confinement to domestic pursuits, who has she to blame as herself? It is of her own will that she spends so large a portion of her time in contriving how to make a "show." It is her own choice which leads her to spend nearly all her leisure moments in gossip with her neighbors, or reading the last, novel or promenading the fashionable "way" to make a sensation. Man does not compel her to this, for he despises it from his very heart, and nought would please him more than to expend twice the amount *wasted* for dress, in purchasing libraries, aeries and botanical collections, with which his wife might improve and delight herself. But woman does not make a choice of these things, and while she prefers to be a doll rather than a sensible and intelligent companion, who can she condemn but herself if she is thereby lowered in man's estimation?

Woman's want of force in conversation is so proverbial, that "soft talk" is the rule of etiquette when ladies are present. Whose fault is it? Surely not man's for the ridiculous such a silly mode, although his desire to please woman is so great, that he will indulge in such frivolities against his better judgement. If woman can only take part in light and flippant talk, man will soon learn never to start an intellectual question in her presence. Let her but enlighten her own understanding, and then rebuke this silly practice by being herself first to introduce sensible topics of conversation, and she will not have to complain long of being talked to like a child when in the drawing room.

It was said in the olden time that "there is no royal road to learning." Each person who would be possessed of knowledge, must do his own studying. If woman would be deemed intelligent, she must be accordingly. So long as she is satisfied with leaning upon the knowledge of others, so long will she be accounted a dependant. If she will but go and drink at the fountain of knowledge for herself, she will soon secure the respect she covets.—Man will place no obstacles in her way. The admiration in which he has held all the learned women who deck the world's history, shows in what light he views female education, and proves that woman has but herself to blame if she continues to occupy an inferior position.

W. H. C.

Negro labor seems to be in great demand in Gonzalze. A common field hand was hired for one year, last week, at the price of three hundred dollars.





## The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. VII., No. 3, : : : : March, 1856.

### Pendleton Male Academy.

To our friends wishing to send their sons to one of the best schools in the up country, we would say see Maj. Jones' notice in our present No. Maj. J. is a scholar, a gentleman and the best disciplinarian that we have known as a teacher in Old Pendleton.

### Col. Simkin's Address.

Several of our subscribers are insisting on our publishing Col. SIMKIN'S Address to the State Agricultural Society; but we still hope the Executive Committee have ordered copies enough, and will send them out to supply every person desiring one. We might have distributed a hundred copies, had they been sent us—have received but one.

### Labels.

A subscriber enquires for the best labels for fruit trees, &c. We see it stated in the *Working Farmer*, from good authority, says the Editor, that a piece of Zinc, marked with a solution of equal parts Verdigris and Muriate of Ammonia in water, written with a common quill, makes a very durable label.

### Fish, Fish Ponds, &c.

Our present number concludes the most interesting essay of Dr BACHMAN, on the above subjects, with which we feel satisfied that every reader of our paper, who is either fond of the sport of fishing or of a fine fish on the table, must have been both edified and interested. We would not take five times the price of the *Farmer and Planter* for this single article.

### Acknowledgments

Are due to our representative, Col. ORR, to the Hon. J. J. EVANS, and to the Hon. CHARLES MASON, for various packages of seeds. The Spanish Spring Wheat, sent us by Col. ORR, was sown on the 14th of February. It is said to ripen in 90 days from the time of sowing. It is a beautiful white grain, and will be a valuable acquisition to our country, should our climate suit it.

### The Weather.

Since the middle of the month (February) the weather has much moderated, and it had much room for it.

We have clipped the remarks from many of our exchanges, on the unparalleled severity of the winter, and did intend re-publishing many of them in our present number, but find we have not space left for them. We have no recollection of any winter to compare to what we have just passed through. In 1835, the weather was, for a day or two, colder than any we have had this winter, but the time of extreme cold was short—very short in comparison with what we have just experienced. A light rain about the 20th, has somewhat revived the wheat crop, but we much fear it is seriously injured. A roller run over it at this time, (the 25th,) would greatly improve it by compacting the earth about its roots. Our fall sown oats, which we, at one time, much feared would be entirely killed, are looking, at this time, better than our wheat. The severe freezes of the winter have left the ground in fine condition for plowing; and it is well it is so, for from the late starting of the plows, it will yet be some time before breaking is finished. With moderate seasons, and without heavy rains to pack and run the earth again together, we may, however, reasonably calculate our land remaining light and of easy culture throughout the season; and hence, although a late beginning has been made, we may count on a good crop year for all crops not yet in the ground.

### To Correspondents.

Our respected friend, L. B. M., of Chenuga, Ala., who is down upon us and all other neglectful Editors, like "a thousand of bricks," will, we beg, excuse our neglect in not transferring his paper according to instructions. We cannot account for the omission, but are certain it was not intentional or for want of due respect. We probably handed the manuscript of the article alluded to, with the order attached, to our Publisher before making the transfer, and it not being returned to us, caused the omission. Such things will sometimes happen with the most attentive. We have, since the commencement of our journal, made it a rule to attend promptly to the request of every subscriber who has performed his duty to us, especially. Sometimes a cross-grained, ill-natured being who has neglected or refused to pay up arrearages, falls out with us for not "stopping" his paper, which he has not ordered to be discontinued before the close of the year, but after he has received two, three or half a dozen numbers of the new volume; and with a full knowledge of our often published terms—*That orders for discontinuing a paper must be made previous to the close of the then current volume.* If this is not done, the name is taken to our list for December, for the new volume to commence on the first of January, which, if a subscriber commences with, he is bound for, whether he continues to take or not. From such individuals we sometimes receive insults added to injury; but such men are scarcely worthy of notice, unless on our black list we give them a place. But we much regret the necessity that may impel our prompt and attentive friends may sometime to give us even a gentle rasping. "To err is human—to forgive, divine."

Dr. J. M. P.—Much obliged for your very accept-



able communication. May old Smelter make her mark 'as you hope for. Shall be pleased to receive proceedings of your Society for publication. We *did* exchange with the *Watchman*, but from some cause, we know not what, it has been broken off.

"Random Shot" has been received but too late for our March number. Shall be attended to in our next. The business of raising mules in preference to horses, is a growing and like to be serious evil to our country; but whether it can be checked at once, as our correspondent suggests, on the principle of getting rid of the monkey's tail at a single blow, is, with us, doubtful. The thing has grown so long that the surest and safest remedy will be found in a gradual entailing—but in surgical operations, Doctors ought to know best what to do. (Wonder if "Random Shot" and "Saluda" are not old acquaintances?) We regret that the low price of our paper and small number of subscribers will not justify the use of the "clippers" on our "rough edges and double leaves; and we presume there are but few who would be disposed to pay as "Random Shot," (a *quarler* additional) for the service. If he had, however, as many to clip as we have, he would consider separating the leaves of the F. & P. a light job. Although it is somewhat comparable to "cutting the monkey's tail off by peace-meals," we hope the "indirect beneficial results of buying corn at one dollar per bushel for two years in succession," as our friend concludes "can be demonstrated," may be realized by very many of our readers who have, as well as himself, been forced into the experiment. And we are inclined to believe if they will heed the caution given by another friend, in our present number headed, "*Things in General*," on the subject of the next cotton and provision crop, they may eventually profit by it. We shall be pleased to have our correspondent's demonstration at his leisure, and regret his present communication cannot appear in this number.

#### Persian Tobacco Seed.

From our much respected friend, D. JOHNSON, Esq., we have received the following communication, accompanied by three papers of Persian Tobacco Seed, which have been distributed as requested, and for which we return the thanks of the recipients. We take the liberty to publish the communication, which was probably intended to be private, for the benefit of such of our readers as may attempt the cultivation of this very superior smoking tobacco. We never could reconcile the practice of tobacco chewers and smokers purchasing at a heavy yearly tax, when they might raise, at less cost, just as good an article. We have always thought if we used tobacco in any way, which we do not, that we should raise for our own consumption. We know something about raising tobacco. The first money we ever made for ourself was by raising a hogshead of tobacco under the direction of an old Grand-father, who had, in his working days, been a tobacco planter. It was no uncommon sight at that time (we rolled our tobacco) to see half a dozen to a dozen rolling hogsheads in company on their way to Augusta or Charleston. And we doubt not that the raising of tobacco at this time, in our up-

per Districts, would pay better than cotton, and allow of more time to make manure to keep up the fertility of our rapidly running down lands. We dare say that a gentleman who had been in the practice of indulging in manufactured tobacco, worth (?) a dollar per pound, or in fine cigars, at from 5 to 10 cents each, would revolt at the idea of taking a quid from a homely twist of "Little Frederick," or a Horse C—from the best James River; and perhaps a lady would not like even to "take a dip" in home-made snuff; yet—*non gustibus disputandum*, we believe is the latin of it—and once a man gets used to the latter, he will enjoy them just as much as if ever so fine and costly; and here we would remark that there are not many, even of those who are in the habit of the use of fine cigars and chewing tobacco, that—all things considered—can afford it. We, as a nation, pay an enormous tax, and it is yearly increasing in the way of tobacco. We are becoming a most intemperate people in the use of the "vile weed." Men are travelling over the whole length and breadth of our country, preaching temperance in the use of spiritous liquors to us, and who are at the same time indulging, to a disgusting extent, in the use of tobacco, which is equally unnecessary, if not more so, and which entails as great, if not a greater tax on the country.

It is in the use of tobacco a great deal, we suppose, as in that of drinks. A man (we leave the ladies out here) that has indulged in the use of fine brandies and wines, could not at first well reconcile to his taste a drink of "mountain dew" or "blue ruin;" and here again we know "its all in use," for we sometimes indulge a little ourself, and for which, if some of our best temperance friends did not use the weed, we would beg their pardon. Since the manufacturing of brandies, wines, &c., from poisonous drugs, has become so fashionable, "mountain dew" and "blue ruin" are becoming more fashionable, and seem to be enjoyed as well as were formerly the simon-pures of Europe, and the Monongahala. But we are running riot on our friend's letter.

MR. SEABORN—*Dear Sir*:—I take the liberty of enclosing to you three parcels of Persian Tobacco Seed. Will you do me the favor to accept one of them for yourself, and to send the other two, one to Mr. A. P. Calhoun, President of the State Agricultural Society, and the other to Hon. R. F. Simpson. I should like to have it fairly tested in your section of the State, which I think is rather better adapted to tobacco than ours.

People will smoke, and why not smoke the best—and this is the best. I have tried all kinds, in the cigar and in the pipe, and none can rival the Persian for delicacy and richness of flavor, the aroma exhaled from it, even when used in the pipe, is equal to that of the best Havannah cigar. It is easily cultivated; the best soil is a sandy loam with a Southern or Western as-



pect. The leaves are small and thin, and without more than a mere trace of green upon them. It is consequently easily cured. A few day's exposure to the sun is sufficient to secure it against the danger of moulding; after that, all that is requisite is, a dry place to keep it out of the weather—the warmer the better. A loft is the best place I have found yet, just under the shingles. All experience proves that the quicker cured, the better the flavor. It needs no fire.

Prime high and top high—the topmost leaf will ripen before Oct.; just pinch off the flower-bud when it appears. In setting out the plants give them about three feet distance each way.

The people of the East use this tobacco in their Nargilleh or Water Pipes (rose water); they pronounce it the best in the world—so do I, and we ought to be judges if there is anything in use.

Yours, truly,

D. JOHNSON.

Fair Forest, S. C., Feb. 12, 1856.

### Editor's Cable.

Friends STOKES, of the *Laurensville Herald*; EARLE of the *Gazette and Advocate*; MOORE of the *True Carolinian*; THOMPSON of the *Pickens Courier*; and any others whose remarks we may have overlooked, are entitled to and will please accept our sincere thanks for their kind remarks since our last, in favor of the claims of the *Farmer and Planter* on our State and State Agricultural Society. We, for ourself, can say that we desire none, and hope that no difficulty or injury to either will spring up between our paper and the intended organ of the Society. The State is large enough for both, and it is to be hoped that each will be allowed to pursue its own course. We have no complaint to make of the action of the Executive Committee; they have acted under the constitution in resolving on the establishment of a new paper to be published at Columbia, where they seem to think it should be published. We know that we have strong friends on that Committee, and don't know, if we have, why we should have an enemy; but every man has his favorites whom he considers best entitled to his support, and he is so, provided such support is not inimical to the objects of the Society. We doubt not the selection will be made with a strict view to the best interests of the Society, and hence shall uncomplainingly submit. We have already stated that we did not desire the Secretaryship, nor would we have it, even if not required to reside in Columbia; the insertion of which proviso, will, no doubt, however, exclude as worthy and capable men as any in the State.

THE FARMER AND MECHANIC.—Since our last we have received numbers 1 and 2 of this very neatly gotten up work of some 48 pages. We have merely had time to glance over it, but are much pleased both with its mechanical execution and contents, and enter it on our exchange list with much pleasure. The *Farmer*

and *Mechanic* is a large and handsome monthly, embellished with fine engravings of machinery, stock, &c., and is published by BOSWELL & WILLIAMS, at Nashville, Tenn., at \$2 per annum, and lower to clubs, in advance.

For the *Farmer and Planter*.

### The *Farmer and Planter*.

I am glad Mr. Editor, that the *Farmer and Planter* still has its head above the waters, and the January number come out so early, it seems as it has some life about it, for as soon as the month comes in, I am looking for my paper. For I think when a paper is dull in coming, or don't come when it is expected, the subscribers gets dull, and that is one reason, I think, a great many subscribers quits taking a paper. I have been a subscriber to the *Farmer and Planter* from its infancy, and I expect to continue while it is alive or I am a living. It is the first agricultural paper I have ever taken, and it is the only one I am now taking. I close by saying you have my best wishes.

H. R.

REMARKS.—Thank you, friend H. R.; but we fear, from our late appearance in February, you may have concluded that we are losing some of our vitality. Not so, however, we have only been hibernating—taking a short sleep during our unprecedented torpor-producing January weather. But the revisifying effect of a February sun has awakened us, and we are again *ourselves*, and in future shall endeavor to make our most respectful salutations to our friends at the commencement of each month. The fact is friend R. the weather was so cold during a part of January that we could neither handle *type* nor work *press*. The fingers of "our boys" became loadstone and our type pure iron—and so of our roller and ink, the two when brought in contact forming a *union* more difficult to dissolve than will be in a short time, we fear, that between ourselves of the South and our cold hearted brethren of the North.

For the *Farmer and Planter*.

### Book vs. Practical Farming.

MR. EDITOR:—I here enclose one dollar to pay for the *Farmer and Planter* this year, and I am pleased to say to you that it is with pleasure I receive it; and you may inform your readers that they need not fear the loss of their money, though there may be much said against the instructions received from its pages, for I myself have been laughed at a great deal for my singularity and strict attention to the study of my planting operations; yet I have not lost much by it, though I am not able to do the half I learn—if I could, I should do much better than I do; yet I have the pleasure to inform you that my whole crop, except a few bushels of corn sold in the first of the autumn, is applied for for seed to plant, and I am keeping it for



those gentlemen who have requested me to do so. Now, if your readers think I have lost anything by taking time to learn from practical and scientific men, they may do so; I shall continue to learn what I can, and practice all I can the few days I have to remain here. I planted a corn crop altogether, and no cotton, and had not rain enough to do my corn any good, that I could see, after the fourth day of July.

Yours, with respect, JAMES BROOM.  
Silverton, February 8, 1856.

For the Farmer and Planter.

#### Experiment and its Object.

MR. EDITOR:—In sending up my subscription for the present year, I have concluded to give you the results of one or two experiments which I made last year. In the first place, let one premise that I hold the object of an experiment to be simply a mode of arriving at the plain, unvarnished truth, and not to bolster up any preconceived theories.

SEED CORN.—I planted a short row with grains from the large end of the ear, and another from the small end. Time of planting, cultivation, &c., identical. The stalks from large end grains were stout, thick and short. Those produced from the small end grains were slender, tall, and had more fodder. I measured ten stalks of each, with the following result: From large end, average height of ear from ground, 3 feet, 4 inches; from small end, 4 feet, 7 inches. Now, the corn looked larger and better every way. A neighbor's unruly stock happened, at that time, to break over the fence, and prevented me from weighing the two parcels. But the experiment satisfied me that the gain of corn overbalanced the loss of fodder.

RUST ON COTTON.—In June, a small circular patch of rust appeared at the head of what had been a gully; no tree, stump or root within forty yards of it that I could discover. Early next morning, I sowed broadcast a quantity of salt, at the rates of one bushel per acre. The disease spread no farther, the leaves of the plants infected recovered their native verdancy, and the plants made a handsome yield. But this is what we may call negative evidence, for the plants might have recovered without any remedy. I enquired of my neighbors who had rust, and who used no salt, and learned that the leaves recovered without falling off as they usually do. Still I would try salt again, until I found it utterly inefficient to check the devastating march of this pest of the cotton. If efficient, is not money well spent

when thus applied, and salt can be procured at \$1.75 cts per sack? One-half a bushel is a plenty to the acre, I am informed.

Perhaps I was too positive in asserting the "vine fret" to be identical with the cotton louse, but so they certainly appeared to my eye. I hope to be able to compare the little rascals under the microscope this season, and note the anatomical difference. I have frequently seen the gnat alluded to by "P." in a later number of the F. & P.; and I also agree with him in planting late. True, by late planting we escape a great deal of uneasiness and vexation; but it is equally true that the earlier the stand, the more the cotton. Again, it is true we have often heard it said, that the largest crops of cotton made, were not planted until May. But if that same cotton had been planted ten, twenty or thirty days earlier, might it not have made more?

CORN AND PEAS.—I think I mistook the drift of that experiment altogether. The result of mine was not at all satisfactory, so I will not detail it. Must the corn and pea be planted in the same hill, on the same day, be covered with the same hoe, and grow together from the first jump? If so, mine was no experiment at all, for my peas were planted in the first of May, between the rows of corn. WOODLANDS.

January 18th, 1856.

\*We contend that peas do injure corn, in some degree, if grew only a part of the season together, say from May to the perfecting of the two crops; but much more, if grown together "from the first jump."  
—ED.

For the Farmer and Planter.  
Pomology.

MR. EDITOR:—As the science of Pomology, or, at least, the cultivation of the Apple, has, for the few past years, received increased attention in the Southern States, it may now be in place, and to the advantage of individuals about entering upon that business, if—through the columns of the *Farmer and Planter*—I offer a few suggestions, the result of many year's experience. Perhaps, however, the shortest method will be to give a brief history of our first attempt—of our utter failure—and finally, of our complete success in the production of the very best varieties of Winter Apples.

In the year 1835, we commenced an Apple Orchard a few miles North of the 35° of N. L. with great energy, taking for our guide, Kendrick on fruit culture. As he treated entirely of Northern varieties, our selections of Winter Apples were made accordingly, all of which we



found, to our mortification, as they commenced bearing fruit, to be very good Autumn Apples, but ripening and falling a month too soon to put away for winter-keepers.

Up to the year 1846, I had utterly failed with all the old varieties of Northern Apples, but about this time there was much said in favor of the far-famed "Newtown Pippin," and as a last effort, I resolved to give it a trial.

The late James Cammack, of Athens Ga., then Editor of an agricultural paper, had been for years trying to cultivate the Apple, and with no better success than myself. We called on him for some grafts of the Newtown Pippin, when in a short conversation, he threw a ray of light upon the subject, that at once lit up a new and brilliant prospect before us, which we have never ceased to pursue, and which, by following, has led to a new era in Pomology in the Southern States.

After we had related to him our bad success with Northern fruit, and our wish to try as the last alternative, the N. P., he observed, "Mr. ———, I can truly sympathize with you; the history of your failure is but a repetition of that of my own bad success, and the Newtown Pippin has succeeded no better than the rest. However, you must not despair—there is yet hope; but not until we form a South Pomology. This can be effected, and you are a proper person to commence it."

I bought some apples from a wagoner from your county, that for richness of taste, for firmness and all the other requisites of a good Winter Apple, is not inferior to the very best apple I ever saw from the North. It was a seedling, and the wagoner informed me that its local name was "Winter Sweet." I forthwith set about the collection of Southern seedling apples, placing as first upon my list, the one Mr. Cammack pointed out to me under the name of "Cammack's W. Sweet." I calculated to have been much assisted in my collections by Mr. Cammack, but that gentleman's death in 1847, deprived me of his valuable correspondence and further assistance. About this time, however, I made the acquaintance of that enterprising Pomologist, J. VanBuren, Esq., of Clarksville, Ga., who has kindly furnished me, from his extensive Nursery of Southern seedling apples, many varieties of the most choice winter fruits, mostly having their origin in the Southern sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; so that, at this time, I can boast of 20 varieties of Southern seedling apples that will compare creditably with the same num-

ber of the very best Northern Winter varieties.

I keep no trees for sale, nor have I the least personal interest in Mr. VanBuren's extensive Nursery: I, therefore, feel free in recommending his Nursery as containing every choice variety known to myself, to those who wish to purchase trees for the commencement of an orchard. He has also, every choice variety of pears, which I do not cultivate extensively.

Respectfully submitted by CALLASOGA.  
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C., Feb. 12, 1856.

For the Farmer and Planter.  
**Oats as an Exhauster.**

MAT. SEABORN—*My Dear Sir:* Your January No. was on hand to-day on my return to my home. The *whole world* out of doors being covered with sleet, and the only employment cutting wood and making fires, therefore I am in doors, and your excellent Journal, even to the "fish story," has been examined. Among the things that are prominent, looms up our friend "Broomsedge's" review of the November number, in which our worthy friend "cannot subscribe to the doctrine of non-exhaustion." As to "breaking a lance," and all that, it is not the question. As to the oat being an exhauster, no one doubts it, for the value of it as to feed in supplying the material which supports life, is abstracted from the soil, in part, at least, and as it abstracts more than some other plants, so is it a greater exhauster than some plants. But you and friend B. knows that a prejudice prevails against the oat, and it is believed to be almost par excellence the exhauster. Corn, cotton, &c., &c., may be made more of an exhauster under the management of one than another. I only ask for the oat crop that it be regarded of itself no more an exhauster than other valuable feed crops, and not so much as a rash treatment has made it appear. Under kind treatment the oat will be as economical as, perhaps, any other. An acre properly prepared and properly treated, may not produce as much fat as would an acre of corn, yet it will exhaust less. Take 2 acres of land of same intrinsic value: grow on one corn, with the usual culture of, say 4 months; grow on the other oats, with deep and thorough tith, for 25 or 50 years without manure, which then will be best? If you cut the oat to the earth in June, when the ear is ripe, cut also to the earth the corn in Sept. or Oct., when its ear is ripe. But, on the other hand, plow your oat land 6 to 10 inches deep, harrow finely, and sow oats every year; then cut only for the ear, or feed on land to hogs, suffer the



earth to be well covered with grass, so as to protect from the sun in summer, and why not grow oats after oats? I have grown a second and a third crop equal in every respect to the first. The oat has been persecuted—it is a “scape-goat for the sin” of a careless people. I beg for no controversy—I ask a trial. I fear not an investigation, nor the “crouched lance.” Some 20 years ago, the *American Farmer* published a ten year’s experiment, I think, which has caused me not to fear the oat. We in the South, must turn our attention to grain and stock much more than yet done, and the oat will be, to a certainty, one of our best grains. To scratch the land, sow down 3 pecks per acre, cut all the straw possible, turn on the land stock enough to thoroughly tramp the land, wet or dry, to cut “every green herb” or sprig of grass, will not do. Our woodlands are becoming poorer from this similar practice. Rather plow land 12 inches, sow one to three bushels according to fertility, per acre, then cut for the grain, and only for the farm, keep all stock off, and when time to sow, plow deep again, and my word for it, the exhaustion will not be apparent in our time. If land be very poor, the pea vine should protect from the sun in July, August and September.

I know of no crop that will be so valuable to the hog stock. The oat ripens in June, at the time when hogs need the article. The farmer or planter, with open land, can spare, say one week in February, to plow for the oat, admit he thus can sow down only 3 acres per hand—one-half hands being plow hands—these acres will do his hog stock more good than will the same in corn at that season, and as the hog only consumes the grain and a portion of the grass which follows the oat, the land cannot deteriorate so much as to be noticed in a few years. Even 5 hogs to the hand, my large stock will only be 1½ hogs per acre, and should one acre to the hand be cut off for feed and seed, there will be 2½ hogs per acre.

As to “Artichokes” for hogs, I cannot agree with friend B. I have grown as many as 6 acres, and prefer the Gouber-pea—pinders.

As “to rust on cotton,” it is prudent to confess my ignorance. I have seen it on land in 1853, so bad that 12 or 1300 lbs. would have satisfied the owner, yet in 1855 the same land produced some 1500 lbs. I have seen more of it on my richest land, than on my poor land. I do not say the “poke stalk” caused it, but I know the “stump” did not.

Yours, faithfully, M. W. PHILLIPS.  
January 11, 1856.

\*The oat land, undoubtedly, if not pastured, or if pastured at all, not till the time when the corn land is pastured.—Ed.

### LIST OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	AMOUNT.
Hon T E Powe, M. D.,	Cheraw, S. C.	\$2.
L McKennon,	“	“ 2.
Wm Tilford,	Calhoun,	“ 1.
Jas McDavid,	“	“ 1.
Jas H Riley,	Greenwood,	“ 1.
Wm J Moldrow,	Mayesville,	“ 1.
S A Felder,	Vances Ferry,	“ 1.
W H Roppe,	Milton,	“ 1.
Maj L J Johnson,	Warrenton,	“ 1.
J T Miller,	Due West,	“ 1.
Jas Gaillard,	Vances Ferry, (vol 6)	“ 1.
Dr Jas Palmer,	Pineville, (vol 4)	“ 1.
H Rickenbacker,	McCantsville,	“ 1.
Jas A Danztler,	“	“ 1.
Geo D Tilley,	Poplar,	“ 1.
B McBride,	Silver Hill,	“ 1.
Wm I Speaks,	“	“ 1.
Wm McBryde,	Long Branch,	“ 1.
R W Ratchford,	Yorkville, (vol 6, 7,)	“ 2.
L W Dash,	Bull Swamp,	“ 1.
H Fundleburg,	“	“ 1.
Jno A Keels,	Murray's Ferry,	“ 1.
Dr J M Pitts,	Sumterville,	“ 1.
J V Shanklin, Esq.,	Pendleton.	“ 1.
E T Shubrick,	“	“ 1.
Capt J A Wagner,	Charleston,	“ 1.
A F Lewis,	Pendleton,	“ 1.
G W Rankin,	Slabtown,	“ 1.
Thos. Crenshaw,	Pendleton,	“ 1.

We have a large list of payments on hand, which, from the pressure of other matter, we are compelled to leave out of this number, but they shall appear in our next.

NURSERYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS AND FARMERS.

THE  
NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL REVIEW:  
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The **HORTICULTURAL REVIEW** deserves the most liberal patronage. It is not only eminently practical, but is written in a style that equals the best efforts of the late A. J. Downings.—*Knickerbocker*.

The most elegant and useful book of the kind that has ever come under our observation.—*Register*.

Mr. Reagles, the Editor of the **HORTICULTURAL REVIEW**, is a practical pomologist, and one of the finest scholars our country boasts of. He possesses the glowing descriptive powers of Dickens, the elegant gossip of Walpole, combined with a thorough knowledge of rural art.—*State Police Tribune*.

Farmers, buy it for your sons—buy it for your daughters. It is a rich intellectual treat; a rare combination of the beautiful and the useful.—*Argus, N. Y.*

We had thought that in Downing's death, the eloquent advocate of rural adornment had become only a cherished remembrance; but in Mr. Reagles we discover an equally rich mine of mental wealth, that betokens the influence of the spirit that is gone.—*Montrose Tribune*.

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Specimen copies will be forwarded on the receipt of 18 cts. in postage stamps.

C. REAGLES, PUBLISHER,  
208 Broadway, New York.

March, 1856. [3—6m]

#### RURAL PUBLICATIONS.

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THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is a beautifully illus-

trated weekly of 16 pages quarto, with special Departments for *The Farm, The Grazier, The Dairy, The Fruit Garden and Orchard, The Florist, The Kitchen Garden, The Poultry Yard, The Housewife, The Fireside, &c.* "This is, without question, the best Agricultural Paper in the United States."—Hon. Jno. Wentworth, M. C., of Illinois. Price \$2 a year.

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These works combine attractions to be found in no similar publications, and the publishers will send specimens of the papers to all who would like to examine them.

Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions.

March, 1856. [3—1r]

#### N. A. HOXIE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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March, 1856. [3—7m \*]

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We can say truthfully, and challenge any other establishment to say the same, that we had but one Gin returned last season from bad performance. This is no little encouragement to us, and we trust will strongly recommend us to planters.

For several years we have been liberally patronized by the planters of Abbeville, Edgefield, and Anderson, and hope by faithful work to merit a continuance of it. Our agents will occasionally pass through the various sections of country, and will gladly receive all orders which may be given them. Persons purchasing Gins from us can have a trial of Ten Bales of Cotton, and if they are not satisfied it will be taken away and another promptly forwarded. Our terms will be made known by our Agents, and shall be as accommodating as those of any other good establishment. In all cases Gins will be delivered free of charge, either at the Ginhouse or nearest depot. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

HENDERSON & CHISOLM.

4 if.

Corington, Ga., April, 1853.



ROBERT I. HAMILTON.

M. W. BYTHEWOOD.

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## REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co, Wittie & Goodwin, Charleston; John A. Crawford, Edwin J. Scott, Richard Anderson, Richard O'Neill, Columbia, S. C.; James R. Aiken, Wimsboro', S. C.; James Pagan & Co., Chester C. H., S. C.; S. N. Stowe & Co., Yorkville, S. C.; W. W. Elms, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. Edward Sill, Salisbury, N. C.; R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.; Dr. W. Holy, Lexington, N. C.  
 February, 1856. [1—U]

*With the 1st. month (January) Number, 1856.*  
**WILL COMMENCE THE SIXTH VOLUME OF**  
**Farw Journal and Progressive Farmer.**

*A Monthly Periodical of Thirty-Two Pages; devoted exclusively to the best interests of the Farmer, the Gardner, the Fruit-Grower and Stock Breeder.*

DAVID A. WELLS, A. M., } EDITORS  
 A. M. SPANGLER, }

In presenting our friends with a prospectus for the coming volume, we reject the hackneyed style of puffing our paper, in saying that it is a *miracle* of cheapness and ability, &c. We merely ask that they shall try it for one year, leaving them to be their own judges of its worth. Our object and aim is, to publish a Journal, which shall be of real intrinsic value to the Farming Community; and subservient to nothing but the great interests of American Agricultural Progress and Discovery. We recognize no local or sectional feelings; we have no prejudices to overcome or smother, or collateral interests to encourage; and our desire is, to make the Journal and Farmer a National Work. Arrangements of the most complete character, have been made in regard to Illustrations; and our descriptions of Animals, Plants, Agricultural Implements, &c. &c., will be handsomely illustrated by Engravings executed in the best style of the art. We have also secured (in addition to our editors) the services of gentlemen eminently competent both in science and practice who have kindly consented to become regular contributors in the various departments.

We intend publishing condensed portions of the Prize Essays from "The Journal of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland," which are not accessible to many in this Country, and which are considered of the greatest value to the Agriculturist. Also, selections from the Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Gardner's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette, in which alone are to be found reliable reports of the celebrated experiments and researches of Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, at Rothamstead of which reports, the whole series will be published in the forthcoming numbers. And as we are determined to leave nothing undone which will in any way tend to improve the character or appearance of the Journal, we will issue the next volume in an entire new dress, by which its typographical appearance will be greatly improved. It must also be remembered

that no part of the body of the work is taken up with advertisements, which is important feature where the numbers are kept for binding, and as for conundrums, childish jokes, idle tales, and trashy poetry, if these are wanted they must be sought elsewhere.

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January, 1856, [1--1f]

**Land for Sale.**

I have a valuable tract of land near Pendleton, that I would sell at a fair price and on accommodating terms. The tract contains 700 acres, about 300 of which is under good fence and in cultivation. This place was a few years since owned and occupied by the late venerable F. K. Hedge, by whom it was much improved and embellished. The dwelling house is large and conveniently arranged, say 100 by 45 feet, 12 or 14 rooms and 8 fire-places. Kitchen, smoke-house, dairy with a dry-well, ice-house, bathing-room &c., all ample. In the garden, which is laid out with much taste, there is a hot-house of pisa work, a grape-ry and fruit of the most select varieties, with shrubbery of all kinds. The out houses are not surpassed by any in the up-country; such as stables for horses and cattle, barns, corn cribs, thrasher and cotton-gin houses, blacksmith shop, &c. Several good springs convenient. The road from this place to the village is nearly level, and one of the best carriage roads in the up-country. But if you desire to buy a pleasant and healthy residence in the up-country, in full view of a long range of mountains, and on which you may raise provisions of every kind in abundance, then come and see and judge for yourself.

GEORGE SEABORN

Pendleton, S. C. August, 1855.

**A. F. M.**

**THE** next Regular Communication of **PENDLETON LODGE, No. 34, A. F. M.,** will be held in the Lodge Room, on Saturday, March, 22nd, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

M. L. SHARPE, Sec'y.

W. H. D. GAILLARD, W. M.

**W. T. M. CAMPBELL,**  
**HARNESS MAKER & REPAIRER,**  
**PENDLETON, S. C.**